

gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) for their efforts in this regard.

For many people nationwide, I think Guam is synonymous with a number of things. One of them is certainly natural disasters. Guam's location as the "center arrow" of the Pacific Ocean's typhoon alley has made my island community prone to disasters, sometimes on an annual basis. In this decade alone, Guam has been subjected to at least a dozen typhoons. At one time, five had hit Guam in the span of 3 months.

As many may recall, the most recent storm, Typhoon Paka, devastated the island in December of 1997 and caused property damage of over \$100 million. On top of these storms, Guam also became a victim of an 8.2 earthquake in 1994, which has been one of the strongest recorded in the Pacific in this century.

H.R. 818 is good legislation. It is proactive, and it will prepare communities, and in particular small businesses, for recovery. SBA already assists my island community by giving SBA disaster loans, and along with FEMA, SBA provides a Federal team that almost every citizen in Guam knows about. I think very few communities could state that their citizens know of what FEMA and SBA disaster loans are all about.

This legislation will help small businesses prepare for disasters, perhaps reducing expenses at the other end of disasters, help communities recover quickly, because small businesses help generate economic activity, which will cause immediate recovery.

Reacting to a storm plagues many communities with confusion. This pilot program aims to empower the business community with information and mitigation activities which will prevent serious losses.

As the previous speaker noted, \$15 million is a very small amount, and we understand that this is a pilot project. We understand, too, that the territories are full partners in this program. We certainly hope that in coming years the amounts will be expanded, and we will do everything we can to make sure this pilot project is a success.

I thank both sides for their efforts in this regard.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the statements of my colleagues clearly indicated, the need for preventative, proactive, advanced measures to prevent the damages of natural disasters is clear.

I would like to commend the chairman of this committee for his foresight, his initiative, in moving this bill forward. I would like to thank him and thank the ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) for her support as well. This is a bill that has common sense, it will save the taxpayers money, and it has bipartisan support. I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will close briefly. I appreciate very much the comments from my colleagues in support of this legislation.

I want to make a couple of points in closing, Mr. Speaker. One is that we certainly are given to understand that it is the intention of the administration to implement this legislation quickly, and I would hope that is the case.

It is just a pilot program. There is no reason why it should not be more than a pilot program. It makes perfect sense, and it is going to help a lot of people. That is what it comes down to. So we hope that the administration, the executive branch, will move quickly in implementing this, and the Committee on both sides of the aisle is going to assist in any way that we can.

The second point I wanted to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, is as we have all noted, we hope that this does save dollars for the Federal government, for the Federal Treasury. I am confident it will do that. But the human cost of disasters is what we really have to look at here.

On a very practical level, to the extent we can make this program a working program, it means that small business people on flood plains, small business people on coasts that are consistently battered by typhoons or hurricanes, will have the opportunity to prevent this damage from occurring. They can get glass windows replaced by plexiglass. If they are a small accounting firm in a building, they can get the building raised so that the flood does not affect them as much as it otherwise would.

Anybody, Mr. Speaker, who has talked to individuals whose lives have been devastated by natural disasters knows how important it is that we give them an opportunity to prevent that from occurring in the first place. That is what H.R. 818 does. I commend it to all the Members of the House.

I thank, once again, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and in particular, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) for her assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 818.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on H.R. 818.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EXPORT APPLE ACT

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 609) to amend the Export Apple and Pear Act to limit the applicability of the Act to apples.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 609

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SCOPE OF EXPORT APPLE AND PEAR ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—The Act of June 10, 1933 (7 U.S.C. 581 et seq.; commonly known as the Export Apple and Pear Act), is amended by adding at the end the following new section: "SEC. 11. This Act may be cited as the 'Export Apple Act'."

(b) DEFINITION OF APPLES.—Section 9 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 589) is amended by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(4) The term 'apples' means fresh whole apples, whether or not the apples have been in storage."

(c) ELIMINATION OF REFERENCES TO PEARS.—Such Act is further amended—

(1) by striking "and/or pears" each place it appears in the first section and sections 5 and 6; and

(2) by striking "or pears" each place it appears in the first section and sections 2, 3, and 4.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST).

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Export Apple Act replaces the Export Apple and Pear Act, which was enacted on June 10, 1933. Currently, this 66-year-old legislation requires that apples and pears meet certain standards prior to export in order to ensure only high-quality U.S. fruit moves into foreign commerce.

H.R. 609 amends the 1933 act by removing pears from the language, and it will be permitting the means to increase the export of pears.

H.R. 609, which is sponsored by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) removes pears from the act, thereby allowing U.S. exporters greater flexibility in the changing international marketplace and the opportunity to increase exports by gaining a foothold in emerging markets.

The USDA has advised the committee that mandatory Federal quality